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SPECIAL ON PLUM CULTURE.



Many Plums.

A leading plum grower of Geneva, N. Y., picked and marketed last season 40,000 eight-pound baskets of plums, says The Rural New Yorker.

Gueli (or Blue Magnum Bonum Plum).

Large, roundish oval, dark purple; flesh firm, a little coarse, sub-acid; valuable for culinary purposes, and profitable for market. First of Autumn. Origin, Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Fellenberg (Italian Prune).

Medium, oval, pointed and tapering at ends; suture small, distinct; dark purple, with dark blue bloom; stalk an inch long, scarcely sunk; flesh greenish yellow, juicy, sweet, of good quality, freestone. Last of August.

Shropshire Damson Plum.

This is the best of Damsons. These are small plums, produced in thick clusters or groups, almost hiding the branches from view. It is highly prized for canning and for preserving. The tree is not a rapid grower in the nursery, is difficult to propagate, therefore trees are always in short supply, and cannot be sold as low as other plum trees.

Shipper's Pride Plum.

This large, round, purple plum is recommended for its fine appearance and superior shipping qualities. The flesh is firm and of excellent quality; the tree is a strong, upright grower. In Northwestern New York, where it originated, it has never failed to produce a heavy crop since the first year. It is a plum that will produce large annual crops of large, handsome, good fruit, is indeed an acquisition.

Plums.

A correspondent of Popular Gardening tells how he saved his plum crop in the summer of 1890: "July and August were very dry and I began to have fears that I would lose my plums from this cause as the leaves began to droop and the plums to shrivel. To counteract the effects of the drought I covered the trees with straw, with coarse manure to the depth of six or eight inches and then thoroughly soaked it with water; the watering was repeated after a few days and I was agreeably surprised to find the trees revive, the plums swell out plump and nice, and, in fact, I have secured a magnificent crop of choice plums, which readily brought four dollars a bushel."

German Prune.

Sells for higher prices in market on account of high quality. A leading grower writes: "There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German Prune. They were introduced in this country by Germans many years ago, and for a time these furnished the only plums for export. But the prune as a fruit for drying has been largely abandoned, and though it is always dried whole, the seed is not troublesome to the eater. The Pacific Coast States have furnished most of the prunes for commerce. But it is a fruit that succeeds equally well in the East, with the advantage that if more grown near our large cities, the fruit will be considerable demand for the fruit for eating when ripened, but not dried.—American Cultivator.

Plum and Black Knot.

I am providing a piece of ground calculating to set out 100 plum trees. I would like your advice on one or two points. My soil is clay but not a very stiff clay, with a northern slope just about sufficient for drainage without underdraining. Location is about 100 feet from a large creek, and is exempt from nearly all the frosts of late spring after peaches or plums were in bloom. I wish to plant about four varieties and thought of using Lombard, Bradshaw, Niagara and Shipper's Pride. Can you suggest a better selection? The probable market will not be far away. Since beginning my operations I find that a neighbor has entirely killed by it and some more badly effected. The trees are about 80 rods in a southeast direction from my place. Would it be dangerous of getting it be great? And is it hard to control? We have a few trees here, but have seen no "black knot" yet. They are of two old varieties, don't know the names but the fruit looks badly. Is there any remedy for that? If you can

answer these questions it will do me a great favor.—Respectfully, N. T. Phelps. Ashabula, Co., Ohio.
(Reply)—Your location seems to be desirable, also the soil. Your list of varieties are good. Lombard is one of the most productive plums. I should want to plant a few German Prunes. You will have to see that your neighbor burns the black knot branches on his farm, or the disease may be carried to your orchard. The only remedy for black knot is, cut off and burn them as soon as discovered.—C. A. Green.

Top Grafting.

Many farmers who have good orchards suffer loss by allowing a few trees which bear worthless fruit to remain year after year. When this poor fruit is about to fall the owner resolves to change the tops next spring by grafting, but before the time comes around he has forgotten his resolution and the tree remains. This may be prevented by placing some permanent mark on them of "blazing" the spare branches.

In inserting the grafts the common mistake should be avoided of setting them out at some distance from the center, thus allowing much of the defective growth to remain after all. Select shoots never more than an inch or two in diameter and make short stumps of them for inserting the grafts. A round and compact head may thus be given. If a sufficient number of grafts are set the fruit may be changed in a very few years from the useless sorts to the best by this operation.—Home and Farm.

Bradshaw Plum.

A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous; very productive, valuable for market. The tree is very hardy and vigorous. As regards productiveness it is unequalled by any plum we have ever fruited. To produce the finest fruit heavy thinning should be practiced. The quality is excellent and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance. This plum resembles Niagara in size, color and general good qualities. It is a grand variety, and no collection is complete without it. It is becoming better known on account of its fine quality, and for market for the reason that it is possessed of great beauty and large size and is enormously productive.

The Simoni Plum.

Even a cursory glance over the list of fruit sales in eastern markets given accurately and in detail in each number of the California Fruit Grower, will reveal the fact that the Pruning Simoni has taken a leading position throughout the season, bringing as much as \$5.15 per box, when other varieties in the same car sold at much lower prices. Mr. I. H. Thomas, of Visalia, describes it thus in Professor Wickson's "California Fruits": "Very fine as an early ripening plum, with Royal Italian, and ships well; large, six and a quarter to seven inches circumference; flesh firm, rich, sweet, aromatic, delicious, with marked pineapple and faint banana flavors; pit very small." To those contemplating planting fruit orchards next winter we commend a careful study of the market returns as shown in the columns of this paper during the fresh fruit season. It can be learned there, at small cost, just what sells best in the eastern market, which fact should prove a valuable guide to him who plants an orchard.—California Fruit Grower.

Clinton, Mich., August 17.

Chas. A. Green:
Dear Sir:—In your August paper I notice Fighting the Plum Curculio, Prof. A. J. Cook, taken from Rural New Yorker. My method explained to the Prof. is as you describe, entirely different from what I use it and also from my description to Cook. He asked me to publish it. I said yes, as I have no secrets from fruit growers. This is the first notice I have seen of it. You will, in next issue, give as I use it any plum tree may be thoroughly jarred as follows: Take the rubber from clothes wringer, three inches long, have a handle from hard, stiff wood turned four to five feet long according to size of trees; for larger trees longer handle to reach farther up. Shoulder as large as outside of rubber, balance of stick if good hickory about one inch, one and three-fourths above shoulder to fit snug in hole of rubber, this will leave 14, inch rubber to spring and wood, which lasts me about three years, when the plug will get through the rubber and injure the tree. On small end of the stick fix a good malleable ferrule; place the rubber end of stick against the main limb or body of tree well up and with a heavy mallet such as carpenter use when framing. Strike it a full blow and your correspondent, H. S. W. Little, Utica, will find the little turks will come down from any reasonable size tree. I have used this for five years with no damage to bark or trees. I have had no luck trying to poison with Paris green or London purple, have tried both faithfully and long. While some of my neighbors with a few trees have succeeded in getting plums, others failed to get any. I have a very fine crop of peaches, pears, and plums, all much in want of rain. My vineyard is being nearly used up for two years with black rot, also a few vines at residence in town vineyard; have thoroughly treated with sulphate of copper early and Bordeaux mixture afterwards, not very slight in vineyard at home, this season.

Sowed garden last fall to try and have let it grow as it was not practical to cultivate, the grape vines having a full crop of rye growing among them; are entirely clear from mildew or black rot without any other application. Is slovenly cultivation any preventive of black rot? I have extended this too far already, for once; whatever you think worth publishing do so.
Respectfully Yours,
D. Woodward.

The Native Plum.

The development of our native plum from one species to a hundred and fifty is interestingly treated by Professor L. H. Bailey, of the Cornell Experiment Station. Professor Bailey classifies these hundred and fifty varieties into eight groups. The Americana, Hortulana, Hortulana Minori, Augustifolia, Marianna, Maritima, Hybrids and unclassified varieties. Owing to the fact that most plums do not fertilize themselves, unnamed and unclassified hybrids are almost legion. But there are certain well defined varieties and these Professor Bailey has taken pains to name and describe.

He favors comparatively open planting as easier, need not be just as effective as to the selection of stocks for grafting the weight of authority is in favor of the Marianna, which is superior to the peach because of its greater hardiness and because it never sprouts from the roots. As to adaptation for different climates the Wild Goose is the best round variety, owing to its hardiness and productiveness rather than to the quality of the fruit. In Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska only the Americana is hardy. The Chickasaws are best adapted to the Middle and Southern States.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

S. D. Willard Talks Plums.

The following facts and opinions were obtained in an interview with Mr. Willard by the Rural New Yorker:
"A good many every-day farmers who grow a variety of crops, have heard that there is profit in plum culture, and would like to try it. Can you advise them to start in plum growing?"

"Yes; provided they will work as intelligently in plum growing as they would in growing a corn crop. The growing of any fruit is a matter of the latter. Plums grow in a variety of crops, have heard that there is profit in plum culture, and would like to try it. Can you advise them to start in plum growing?"

"What gives plum growing its boom?"
"It has been well advertised! For the past 10 or 12 years, interest in this fruit has been growing all over the country. This has developed some valuable new varieties. The California growers have greatly aided this boom. Undoubtedly, the choicest varieties of plums that have ever been introduced, have been brought out within a few years by Luther Burbank. So far as beauty, large size and luscious quality are concerned, they have never been equaled."

"But won't the business be overdone?"
"Yes and no. The markets are now frequently overstocked with plums that are not wanted. By this, I mean those common sorts that are more generally produced by careless growers; but those choice and tempting sorts that are required for our city fruit stands, and are most valued by our best families for preserving, are not yet produced in quantities equal to the demand, and will not be for a long time."

"What about varieties?"
"The following out of 50 or 60 sorts, after careful test, have proved to be the most satisfactory to me, because of their period of ripening and good qualities for long-distance shipments: Field, the Damsons, Burbank, Reinette, and Grand Duke. Any special rules for cultivating the plum?"

"The plum orchard should annually be thoroughly cultivated, so as not to allow the growth of weeds to rob the soil of the nourishment that the trees need, and to which it is entitled. The trees need a good deal of water, hence, by thorough cultivation, I do not mean the deep plowing which sometimes is given young trees. My own plan is to keep the soil so constantly stirred that weeds shall have no chance for growth, and that in periods of protracted drought, the trees shall have during the summer, there shall be less evaporation of the moisture required for the health and vigor of the tree."

"In a few words, what is the history of your ideal tree from planting to picking? How do you care for it?"
"The annual cultivation last referred to, coupled with such liberal applications of plant food as may seem to be required to produce a healthy growth, and insure the development of a vigorous foliage that will be carried through the season; the latter is an important essential in the production of quality in any fruit. Annual pruning is equally as important as the other features named, and should be performed only during the seasons of the year when the tree is in a dormant condition. The choicest peaches, apples or pears are produced only by such judicious thinning of the fruit as may be required at the proper season of the year. Our plum growers, however, have all learned this lesson, and the wise men practice it. It is essential in connection with the fruits named, it is doubly so in the production of good plums."

"How far apart should the trees be in the orchard?"
"As a rule, I think about 16 or 18 feet apart is a safe distance between trees, but while this is so, I would myself, on high-priced land, set them closer. However, when doing so, I would resort to such high feeding as, in my judgment, would be required to promote the best results."

since, I would most assuredly have said a heavy clay loam; but within a few years past, I have seen some of the best plum orchards that have ever come to my notice grown upon a light, sandy loam; hence, previous theories in regard to this, have been upset."

"What is the best plant-food—stable manure or fertilizer?"
"A fair proportion of each, in my opinion, is best adapted to the needs of this fruit. I think that, in most stable manure, we are likely to get too much nitrogenous matter; hence, I am a believer in the use of such fertilizers as will give us potash and phosphoric acid. In my own experience, I have found wood ashes of more value than anything else I have ever used for plant food. By this, I mean in combination with a reasonable amount of stable manure."

"Now tell us, in a paragraph, the story of a successful plum tree?"
"The successful plum tree is one of moderate growth in the nursery, on a soil that has not been over-stimulated for its production, has been planted with care, cultivated, and grown intelligently by the use of sufficient liberality to bestow upon it the same liberal treatment that would be given to a thoroughbred animal; i. e., protected, cared for and fed with consideration up to such time as a bounteous crop of fruit is secured, and then ready for marketing. This should be picked and handled carefully, in baskets, provided especially for this purpose, and in them transferred to the packing house or barn, where it should be assorted and graded carefully as regards size and quality, all being so arranged that the producer would feel proud to have his name appear upon the package on whatever market it might be shipped. The product thus handled, finding its way into the hands of an honest city commission man, of which, I believe, there are many in all of our cities, will stand at least four hours in water, and there are successful plum trees. In fact, plums and currants make a good fruit team; but it must be remembered that both require the best of care."

Prunes.

The fact stated the other day by a contemporary in a letter to the editor, of the writer's belief that the daily eating of prunes is a preventive of appendicitis, is an interesting one. The letter cited the record of a fruit valley in California, where 75,000 residents enjoy a continuous fruit season. Yet not one, it is reported, has ever had a symptom of appendicitis, and the correspondent, as has been said, ascribes this immunity to the daily eating of prunes. The letter cited the fact that there are successful plum trees. In fact, plums and currants make a good fruit team; but it must be remembered that both require the best of care."

Pruning Plums.

The plum tree came next for treatment. The heavy crops of two successive seasons, the neglect of pruning last year, and the gaps caused by black-knot excisions had given some of them a rather unsightly appearance. A lighter pruning would probably have increased the chances of a larger yield next year, but that the trees received will be of more lasting benefit to them. With so much shortening in and removal of boughs bent by weight of fruit, the branches look stubby and the trees rather bare, but they are now in shape, and will render a good account of themselves in a few years hence, at any rate. The top shoots, two feet or more long, were taken off just below where they were shortened two years ago, and all were reached with a Waters' pruner with a handle of ten feet. Plum trees, according to my experience, are improved by liberal pruning if judiciously applied, yet trimming only is resorted to in very many orchards, the trees soon showing a lot of long, naked limbs. All the limbs of my Lombards are kept covered with fruit spurs (trees now nine years old), new ones replacing those that are old, and the trees would not be the case, it seems to me, without considerable pruning. I have rarely had trouble with gumming, never having to take off large limbs.

Among my notes on plums is one which is apparently at variance with what Mr. Galen Wilson says that "certain roots furnish nutriment for certain branches, and that does not go into the common stock for general support of the tree, its foliage and fruit"; that is, that if the land on one side of a fruit tree is manured and cultivated and the other not, the limbs on the manured side should be larger, the foliage thicker and more luxuriant.

Abundance Plums.

I consider the Botan or Abundance of great value either for the family garden or the commercial orchard, and would advise every one who has any land to set at least a few trees. Keep them cultivated, moderately enriched and the new growth cut back each year and in a few years you will be rewarded with an abundance of plums. The fruit is amber, turning to a bright, cherry color, with decided white bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh, light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness. These plums sell readily in the market at 10c. to 15c. a quart wholesale. I have bought and planted Botans on land that had previously been in grass but had been plowed the year before. I set them 16 feet apart each way and set peach trees between them in the rows, expecting that the peach trees would be gone before the plums would need all the room. The first two or three years I raised raspberries, strawberries and vegetables of different kinds between the rows. During this time the trees received no fertilizer except as they got the benefit of that used on the crops. Since then I have used bone and potash around the trees and kept the ground cultivated. The first year I noticed a marked difference be-

The Abundance Japan Plum.

The Abundance is large, showy and beautiful. Amber, turning to a rich, bright, cherry color, with a decided white bloom, and highly perfumed. Flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, and of a delicious sweetness impossible to describe. Stone small and parts readily from flesh. For canning it is also excellent. Its season is early in August in this State, adding to its special value. The editor of The Rural New Yorker writes: "From one little Abundance tree we picked 10 pecks of fruit. The quality is excellent. When fully ripe they are full of juice. The flesh is tender and there is mingled with the plum a peach flavor that is refreshing and agreeable." That the Abundance proves to be all that is claimed for it, seems now a settled fact. It is to us a blessing and a revelation—a blessing that we may enjoy plums of our own raising, and a revelation that we have never before been able to raise plums because of the curculio. August 4, 1895, the Rural New Yorker said: "The Abundance Japan plum tree on our grounds is a sight to behold. The branches are wreaths of fruit, and they, as well as the tree itself, are held up by props and ropes. Here we have Abundance loaded with beautiful fruit, while not a precaution has been taken to destroy the curculio. Blessed be the Abundance! It is well named."

The Plum Curculio.

Prof. Charles V. Riley, Entomologist at Washington, D. C., in a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, January 23, 1892, gives the interesting facts relating to the plum curculio. He says to understand some later efforts to destroy this insect it is necessary to emphasize prominent traits in its life history. The fact has been established that it produces but one generation annually.

The best hiding places for the curculio are in woods or other sheltered places near stone-fruit orchards. They issue from such winter quarters as soon as or before the buds put out in the spring. Both male and female feed on the tender foliage for some time before the females have laid their eggs. They are somewhat timid and easily killed. Later in the season the jar-ring process is one of the most satisfactory ways of securing an uninjured crop of fruit. The arsenical treatment is based on the habit of high sexes of feeding on the young foliage in the early season, and secondly on the fact that the female gnaws with her jaws a crescent shaped mark in order to form a denedged flap around the egg she has thrust under the skin of the fruit. One thing to be considered in the use of arsenites against this insect is the effect of these mineral poisons on the different kinds of fruit trees. The curculio is not particularly successful against the plum curculio is only partially successful and the same may be said of other rhynchophorous or snout-bearing beetles, which injuriously affect fruit, viz.: the quince and the apple curculio, and plum gounders.

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tween the growth of the Botan and that of the other varieties. The Botan had a rich, luxuriant foliage and grew very fast, making double the growth, was cut back severely the next spring and was succeeded by a still more luxuriant growth the second year, and this growth continued until quite late in the season, although many of the other varieties were attacked by the leaf blight and made no growth after the middle of August.

Last season they blossomed full again and set a full crop. My other varieties blossomed now for the first time and set a partial crop. In order to prevent the ravages of the curculio as well as leaf blight, I sprayed all the trees with the Bordeaux mixture and one pound of Paris green to 250 gallons of the mixture. Although this did no injury to the other varieties, it proved too strong for the Botans and scalded the foliage so that nearly all the leaves came off and although the plums remained on the trees until ripe they had no flavor and were worthless. These trees showed no signs of black knot until last year, although other varieties all around them were badly affected. Last winter after the leaves were off I found a few small knots on these trees, but they were so small that I cut them out readily without any injury to the trees. I was so favorably impressed with this variety that two years ago I set about 2,000 more trees. I have a number of other varieties of Japanese plums, including Ogon, Burbank, Satsuma, Botankio, Hytankio, Chabot and Yellow Japan. The Ogon is a good bearer and ripens about ten days ahead of the Botan, but its fruit is of poor quality. None of the others have fruited with me yet, but they are claimed to be valuable varieties, especially the Burbank and Satsuma.—Charles I. Allen, in Farm and Home.

Litchfield Co., Ct.

Japan Plums.

Mr. Joseph Meehan, the veteran horticulturist, and editor of Meehan's Monthly, has the following to say about the Japanese varieties of plums:
"Looking over the field of fruits, I think the most most advanced has been with plums. That the Japanese sorts are of great value is beyond doubt. Besides their excellent quality they are most healthy growers, and they have proved quite hardy as far north as the vicinity of Lake Ontario, where many sorts have been successfully fruited. These again, some of the sorts ripen much earlier than others before grown; one of them, the Willard, having ripened its fruit at Geneva, N. Y., as early in the season as the 15th of July. The names of some of the best are as follows: Burbank, Botan, Satsuma, Willard, Abundance. Of these Willard is the earliest. Some of those who have grown these plums say the fruit is less liable to curculio attacks than other sorts are, but this will matter but little, as no good grower expects to get along now without the aid of poisonous mixtures for the destruction of insects and fungus pests. A trial of these Japanese plums can safely be advised."

German Switchen Plums.

German switchen (switches) plums, many of which are exported in the season to the English markets are the fruit gathered from trees planted along the highways of Rhenish Prussia and neighboring states. The trees are the property of the state and are leased out to contractors. At certain times small armies of poor people visit these localities and work in a similar way to the roving hop pickers. The contractors are compelled by law to build huts along the route for the shelter of the plum gatherers.—California Fruit Grower.

Plums, Large and Juicy.

The genial Capt. Low had just returned from Lewiston where he attended the fair with an exhibit of sixteen varieties, the same number that he entered in the Eastern Maine Fair in this city last week. In reply to the request of the reporter as to whether he could spare time to show him through his orchard he said that he could and soon the newspaperman was devouring the most delicious plums and listening to the pomologist's tales of the several varieties and their histories, with many interesting points about the way in which they had been nurtured.

The visitor can go all through the plum part of the orchard and not once be out from beneath the overhanging plums, while there is also room for a handsome flower garden and pear and apple trees, with a berry department where great raspberries, strawberries and gooseberries, each in its season, supply his table and more too. The walks of the orchard and garden are paved with concrete and it is indeed a pleasure to pass about and look at the ripening fruit, and to see the old man, with his white hair and waiting the hand of man to pick it. Among the many varieties in the stroll could be seen three trees of the Washington variety, two of the McLaughlin, three Moore's Arctic, Madison, Lawrence Favorite (one of the best), Magnum Bonum, a tree and good plum, Willard for preserving than eating, Reine Claude de Baviere, Victoria, one of the prettiest varieties grown, turning to bright orange when ripe, Bradshaw, which has not a plum on it but had furnished samples for three fairs. Jefferson, Penobscot, Smith's Orleans, with trees which are bearing a very few for the first or second years, including blue damsons, red zage, Bleeker's gage and others which have not as yet fruited, but soon will.

Three of the varieties, the McLaughlin, Penobscot and Washington, apart from being three of the finest plums grown anywhere, are also of special interest in all having grown from the same seed.
—The early and the latter part of human life are the best or at least the most worthy of respect. The one is the age of innocence, the other of reason.—Joseph Joubert.
—Good literature is as necessary to the growth of the soul as good air to the growth of the body, and it is just as bad to put weak thoughts into a child's mind as to shut it up in an unventilated room.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Plums in the Chicken Yard.

A writer in the Indiana Farmer says: Theories vanish by the side of facts in every avocation. I have at the present writing three Robinson plum trees loaded with ripening fruit and two others with not a plum left. The five trees were set on the same kind of ground seven years ago and have had the same culture. The same results have been derived for the past three years, the three trees bearing a full crop of sound plums and the two a crop of wormy fruit, worthless. The three fruiting trees are in the chicken yard; the others outside. The ground in said yard is not plowed, but early in the spring is swept and kept hard and smooth. Under these trees I scatter bran and screenings, and "chick" does the work of eating the fruit. While looking for the little seeds and specks of bran she garnishes her food with the spicy curculio. I know this to be true, for I have the evidence. Now, for seven varieties of plums hanging almost to the ground, with tempting fruit. Even the chicken yard is not a sure defence with other varieties this year, but the Robinson, where plenty of fowls are enclosed and fed, will not disappoint the planter.

Burbank Japan Plum.

A variety now well known in all the plum regions of the United States. Unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness as well as great hardiness of tree, with a foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree to its health. Fruit large, oval, often with a slight neck; skin, reddish purple; flesh yellow, rather coarse but juicy and good. Its beauty as a market variety is unsurpassed.

The fruit is roundish conical, tapering to a blunt point opposite the stem; stem stout, one-half inch long; suture almost wanting; surface smooth, but with little bloom; suture lines apparent; dots numerous, brown and very small; color, reddish purple, over rich yellow, which often shows through in patches; skin of medium thickness, tender and peels from the flesh when fully ripe; flesh amber yellow, tender, juicy; flavor rich, sweet, aromatic; quality best; stones small, plump, adhering to flesh. Best of the Japan plums.

This ripens later than the Early Abundance. These are the facts as to the Burbank plum, so far generally tested, that have proven so much worth as the Burbank. It is an abundant bearer, and several years' trial has proven it to be hardy in almost the entire United States. Certainly it will endure the winters as far north as the central parts of New York and Iowa.
If any one has had doubts as to the vigor, hardiness and productiveness of the Japan plums, the season of 1894 has settled these. Here in Connecticut, where the peach crop was practically a total failure, the Japan plums gave partial crops on many trees, while others were full to bending with luscious fruit. There is no doubt that their introduction is doing more to stimulate both commercial and amateur fruit culture than any other event that has taken place within the last quarter of a century. Trees of tremendous vigor; come into bearing two or three years after planting, and in such variety and season of ripening as to cover a period of nearly three months with a daily supply of most luscious plums.—W. H. Hild.

From Indiana equally favorable reports are sent out, and from old Iowa, where only very hardy fruits can be depended on, comes word of superb crops of Burbank Japan plums. A number of our customers have Japan plums in their orchards, and year from planting, produced fruit which sold for more than enough to pay the entire cost.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE SIX.)

In the stomach of a toad were found 35 army worms; in another 65 gypsy moth larvae, and in a third 37 tent caterpillars.

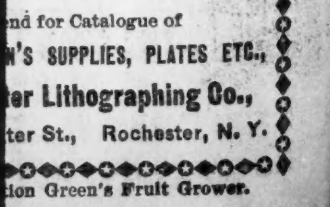
Cure Constipation

and you cure its consequences. These are some of the consequences of constipation: Biliousness, loss of appetite, pimples, sour stomach, depression, coated tongue, night-mare, palpitation, cold feet, debility, dizziness, weakness, backache, vomiting, jaundice, piles, pallor, stitch, irritability, nervousness, headache, torpid liver, heartburn, foul breath, sleeplessness, drowsiness, hot skin, cramps, throbbing head.

Ayer's Pills

Are a Sure Cure for Constipation.
Dr. J. C. Ayer's Pills are a specific for all diseases of the liver, stomach, and bowels.
"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. After vainly trying various remedies, I began to take Ayer's Pills. Two boxes effected a complete cure."
D. BURKE, Saco, Me.
"For eight years I was afflicted with constipation, which became so bad that the doctors could do no more for me. Then I began to take Ayer's Pills, and in a few days the bowels recovered their natural action."
WM. H. DELACUETTE, Dorset, Ont.
THE PILL THAT WILL

INCUBATOR
200 FIRST PRIZE
PRAIRIE STATE
HOMER CITY, PA.
Please mention Green's Fruit Co.



Mr. Johnson, the United States Consul, says that the only reason he can discover why Germany does not produce sufficient eggs for her own consumption, and why she is obliged to pay from £3,500,000 to £4,000,000 a year for eggs imported from

only lighted by a kerosene lamp. He opened the door into a dark place, marked

"But you are going to the city, John, and look for those turkeys?"

Green's Fruit Grower

A MONTHLY JOURNAL.

Devoted to Orchard, Garden, Poultry and Household.

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor.

J. CLINTON PERK, Business Manager.

Price, 50 cents per year. Postage Free.

Office, corner South and Highland Aves.

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Four Different Ways, as follows:

Express Money Orders may be obtained at any

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Registered Letter.—All postmasters must register

your letter if you ask them to, and if a letter

is lost or stolen it can be traced. You may send

money by registered letter at our risk.

Bank Drafts.—Bank drafts on New York and

Chicago may be sent at our risk, at the order of

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER may be sent at our risk

in any other case, but in no case will we be

responsible for money sent in any other way

mentioned above.

Postage Stamps will be received the same as

cash or the fractional part of a dollar, and in many

cases will be more convenient for subscribers.

We prefer those of the United States.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the pub-

lisher must be notified by letter or postal card

when you wish your paper stopped. All orders

should be paid for in advance, and a copy of

returning your paper will not enable us to dis-

continue it, as we cannot be held responsible for

books, unless your post-office address is given.

Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing their

papers sent to a new address, should send a

notice plainly and also forward the printed ad-

dress out from a last paper received. We will

not be responsible for papers lost by the follow-

ing instructions.

Missing Numbers.—It occasionally happens that

numbers of our papers sent to subscribers are lost

or stolen in the mails. In case you do not re-

ceive any number when due, write to our ad-

dress, and we will immediately forward a dupli-

cate of the missing number.

Rates for advertising space, made known on

application. It is the intention of the

publishers of Green's Fruit Grower, to ad-

vertise for the benefit of the fruit grower, and

to lose fully \$1,000 per year by refusing

business from people who are so anxious to be

questioned. We believe that all the ad-

vertisements in this paper are from reliable

parties, and if it is otherwise we will not

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Protect Peach Buds in Winter.

It has been discovered by the Missouri Experiment Station that peach buds may be protected in winter by spraying them with whitewash. The whitewash does not absorb rays of the sun so readily as the dark color of the buds. Peach buds on a warm sunny day in winter will open somewhat although the ground is frozen. If sprayed with whitewash the buds will be protected from the cold. The whitewash should be applied from the south side of the trees, so that the sides of the buds most exposed to

AT LAST!

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VOL. XVIII.



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Plant Peaches

A gardener lately declared that he had planted his three acres of peaches at the time he set out his apple trees as they would have supplied his family comfortably for almost five years past, although the price of peaches and berries had fallen down to lower points than when he began setting

Pear Orchard

berries are subject it would be largely than it is. They never be allowed to ripen and should be picked several days before and sent immediately to market. If a few days they soon become liable to bruise in carting, marring their appearance and value. In order to obtain the best results send them in nice bushel in each crate, with a thin, clean white paper, and together.—Nat. Stockman.

Look over your pear tree limbs that show blight—cut 15 to 20 inches in the low dead bark." Be sure. If you only just cut, before the summer is over, find your trees just about as if you had not cut any. Use a sharp saw, and a sharp saw is a valuable tree to bear a number of years. I am writing about, for I have a line for over twenty years say this: The Bartlett will blight.

with blight and still
; maybe for some years,
one that I know of, an
Bartlett to cut the blight
ified that we have as yet
as blight proof pear to
offer such for sale should
frauds or fools.—Rural Wo

Soil For Pears

y soil is considered best
and still it should not

and sticky. A pear orchard does so well on any soil that it can grow on almost any sub-soil. Next to a friable level loam is most desirable. Heavy soil is the least desirable. Dwarf pears can be grown on any soil. Standard pears can be planted from 6 to 8 feet apart according to the size and habits of growth. Dwarf pears are set 4 feet apart, dwarf pear trees 6 feet between the rows and standard pears 8 feet for general planting, for the reason that they bear more fruit per acre, for fertility and cultivation.

reason that they are
make larger and more
the question came up
er, before the Western
cultural Society, we found
pear was the favorite
g or for garden. Dwarf
vantage of coming into
the dwarf pear is not short
more pruning and more
the standard pear. Mar
er on the dwarf pear t
d.

and not locate a pear orchard on a low piece of land located on a hillside, transplanted. I transplant every spring, and the average, one out of one hundred pear trees come into bearing the apple.

of the great edible luxuries of first rate pears produced and this is a luxury which is more health, than which nothing else is. Furthermore, a good pear is a delightful source of food and profit. A single acre of pear trees will produce more profit with less labor than a single acre of grain. We have a person realizing over \$1000 a year from a single crop of a 10 acre tree.

get a bearing orchard requires time, good judgment and treatment. There is a great deal of actual hard labor required in the care of the trees and it has been properly prepared and planted, but the right time